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- (71) 申请人(对除美国以外的所有指定国): 中兴通讯股份 有限公司(ZTE CORPORATION) [CN/CN]; 中国广东省深圳市南山区高新技术产业园科技南路中兴通讯 大厦, Guangdong 518057 (CN)。
- (72) 发明人;及
- (75) 发明人/申请人(仅对美国): 丁勇(DING, Yong) [CN/ CN]; 除剑勇(CHEN, Jianyong) [CN/CN]; 彭志威(PENG, Zhiwel) [CN/CN]; 中国广东省深圳市南山区高新技术产业园科技南路中兴通讯大厦, Guangdong 518057 (CN).
- (74) 代理人: 北京同立钧成知识产权代理有限公司 (LEADER PATENT & TRADEMARK FIRM) 中国 北京市海淀区花园路13号道隆商务会馆 Beijing 100088 (CN).

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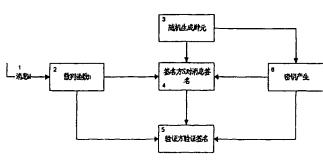
本国际公布:

- 包括国际检索报告。

所引用双字母代码和其它缩写符号, 请参考刊登在每期 PCT公报期刊起始的"代码及缩写符号简要说明"。

(54) Title: A DIGITAL SIGNATURE METHOD BASED ON BRAID GROUPS CONJUGACY AND VERIFY **METHOD THEREOF**

(54) 发明名称: 一种基于辩群共轭的数字签名及其验证方法



- MESSAGE M
- HASHING FUNCTION H
- GENERATE BRAID ELEMENT AT RANDOM
- SIGNATORY S PUTS SIGNATURE ON MESSAGE
- SIGNATURE VERIFY PARTY VERIFIES THE SIGNATURE GENERATE PRIVACY KEY

(57) Abstract: The present invention discloses a digital signature method based on braid groups conjugacy and a verify method thereof. The signatory S selects three braid elements that $x \in LB_m(1)$, $x' \in B_n(1)$, and considers the braid elements pair (x, x') to be the public key of the signatory S, braid element a to be the private key of the signatory S, signatory S obtains y (y=h(M) ∈B_n(1)) using hashing function h; generate a braid element b∈RB_{n-1-m}(1) at random, and then put signature on massage M to produce sign(M)= a byba using its private key a an braid element b generated at random, signature verify party V acquires the public key of S, calculates message M using system parameter hashing function h, and gets y=h(M); determine whether sign(M) and M are conjugate or not, if yes, calculate sign(M)x' and xy using the public key of S which is obtained already and determine whether they're conjugate; if not, sign(M) is the invalid, that's to say, verify fails; if yes, sign(M) is the valid signature for message M. The present invention avoids k-CSP problem in SCSS signature scheme of prior art, increasing the safe degree of signature algorithm, decreasing the number of braid elements used and the times of conjugacy determination in order to improve the calculating efficiency of signature greatly, without reducing the safety.



(57) 摘要